AC 44 (1) RUGBY

URBAN DISTRICT OF RUGBY.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH OF THE DISTRICT,

FOR THE YEAR 1914,

BY

CLAUDE E. TANGYE, B.A., M.D. Lond., D.P.H.,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

OF THE

Warwickshire Combined Districts.

Leamington:

A. TOMES, 43, 45 & 68, BEDFORD STREET.

1915.

17, Lansdowne Circus,
Leamington,
May, 1915.

To the Rugby Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have the honour of presenting my Sixth Annual Report on the health of the Urban District of Rugby.

In the preparation of this Report I have endeavoured to follow the suggestions laid down in the Memorandum issued in December, 1914, by the Medical Officer of the Local Government Board, and would point out that much of the information which would appear to be unnecessary to those who are acquainted with the District is nevertheless particularly required by that Board.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

CLAUDE E. TANGYE,
Medical Officer of Health.

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Rugby Urban District.

Area, exclusive of Water, 1,664 Acres.

Inland Water, 7 Acres.

	Census, 1891.	Census, 1901.	Census, 1911.
Population	11,262 ...	16,830 ...	21,758
Inhabited Houses ...	2,367 ...	3,501 ...	4,778
Average number of persons per house	4.7 ...	4.8 ...	4.6

Estimated Population (June 30th, 1914), 23,466.

General Character of the District.—The town is chiefly situated on the high ground and northern slope of a hill, the highest point above sea level being 386 feet. The underlying stratum is the blue lias formation, in which are found pockets of sand, gravel, and limestone; for the most part the sub-soil is a stiff clay.

The rapid development of large engineering works has transformed the town into an important manufacturing centre with a very large proportion of artisan population. The railway junction and School also exercise an influence on the nature of the population of the town.

The estimated population for the middle of 1914 has been calculated by adding to the estimated population for the middle of 1913 the number of occupants of new houses occupied in the interval, reckoning 4.6 persons per house. The latter figure was found to be the average number of persons per house at the 1911 Census. The estimate thus obtained can only be taken as approximate, but it is interesting to note that an estimate of the population of Rugby for 1914 made by the Registrar-General was practically the same, namely, 23,472.

Sanitary Circumstances of the District.

Water Supply.—With the exception of a few private wells used for purposes other than drinking, the whole of the town

is supplied from the Council's mains. The bulk of the water is obtained from the filtration plant at the Avon Waterworks, and the rest from the collecting area in the gravel bed at Barby Road.

In addition to the town of Rugby the following parts of the Rugby Rural District are also supplied :—New Bilton, Old Bilton, Newbold, Hillmorton, Brownsover, and part of Clifton. These villages together contain more than a third of the total population of the Rural District. Nearly 30,000 people thus depend upon this supply.

During the past five years the average daily supply to the mains from the Avon filtration plant has increased by more than 37 per cent., whilst the plant has not been enlarged for many years.

Under these circumstances it is not surprising that the works have become inadequate for the proper purification of the enormous amount of water pumped into the mains. Steps have, however, been taken to secure the purity of the supply, and a long series of bacteriological examinations has since demonstrated the complete success of the method adopted. This method, however, should give place as soon as possible to a permanent solution of the difficulty by enlargement of the purification plant.

The two new filter beds, which it is hoped will be complete in the sutumn, are a step in the right direction, but one cannot be satisfied with the adequacy of the works until a large storage area is provided for the preliminary treatment of the river water before filtration.

Drainage and Sewerage.—The bacteriological outfall works has continued to give very satisfactory results. The general sewerage system of the town receives constant attention, and has led to no complaints.

Closet Accommodation.—The sewerage and water supply of the town has made possible a very complete system of water carriage. In the whole urban area itself there are only about ten closets on the dry disposal system, these being in situations where it is impossible to provide sewers. There were no conversions from dry disposal to water carriage during the year.

All the more recently erected cottages, as well as a good number of older small house property, have water closets fitted with flushing cisterns. The hand-flushing method exists in rather less than half of the small house property in the town, and in these cases the taps are either within the closets or immediately outside.

With only a very few exceptions there is at least one water-closet to every two houses.

Scavenging.—Under the scavenging system ashes and refuse are removed at weekly intervals, or in some cases more frequently. Disinfectants are used during this process during the summer months.

With the exception of about 20 fixed ash-pits, all houses are provided with moveable ashbins. The latter in many cases have consisted of wooden boxes, but these are rapidly giving place to galvanized iron receptacles which are rightly considered more hygienic by the Sanitary Committee. Active steps have been taken during the year with respect to this improvement, and proper ash-bins have been obtained where not previously provided in practically all the 703 houses inspected under the Housing Regulations during the year.

The house refuse of the town has continued to be satisfactorily disposed of at the Destructor.

Sanitary Inspections of the District.

The Table appended to the Sanitary Inspector's report gives a summary of his inspections, and in his report will be

found full details on this matter, as well as on the premises controlled by Bye-Laws.

Schools.—Elementary Schools are inspected as occasion arises. On the whole they are satisfactory from a sanitary point of view, and in some instances quite modern in design.

Food.—The following persons and premises are registered under the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Orders :— Three cowkeepers, twenty-eight milk shops in connection with which there are seven milk-rounds, and twenty-six persons who have milk-rounds without registered premises. In addition several farmers who bring milk to retailers in the town are registered both in the Urban District and in the districts in which their farms are situated.

On the whole the premises used in the milk trade are fairly satisfactory.

The number of bake-houses is 26, showing an increase of one on the previous year. The new premises are of satisfactory modern design. The 16 slaughter-houses, of which 8 are in connection with the Market and owned by the Council, have been frequently visited during the year, and are on the whole well kept.

Two carcases, as mentioned in the Inspector's Report, were voluntarily surrendered and destroyed. One was of a tubercular beast, and the other of a pig affected with swine fever.

The Sanitary Inspector administers the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts in the town, in addition to the officers of the County Council, and the results of his work under these Acts are given in his Report. In my opinion the Council would have done well to appeal in the unsuccessful milk prosecution mentioned.

HOUSING.

Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations 1910.

Number of Houses Inspected for purposes of Sec. 17 of Act 1909.	Number of Houses found unfit for Habitation.	Number of Representations made to the Local Authority with a view to the making of Closing Orders.	Number of Closing Orders made.	Number of Dwelling Houses the defects in which were remedied without the making of Closing Orders.	Number of Dwelling Houses which after the making of Closing Orders were put into a fit state for human habitation.
1911 217	Nil	Nil	Nil	134	Nil
1912 311	Nil	Nil	Nil	154	Nil
1913 668	Nil	Nil	Nil	219	Nil
1914 703	Nil	Nil	Nil	213	Nil
Totals 899	Nil	Nil	Nil	720	Nil

As has been previously stated there is practically no really unfit housing in the town. There have thus been no grounds for the making of any Closing Order under the Housing Acts.

In 475 of the 703 houses inspected during the year no repairs were found to be necessary. Two hundred and thirteen houses, including the 39 which were outstanding from 1913, were put into good repair, and in 54 the required repairs were in hand when the year closed.

The defects found were of the same type as enumerated in previous Annual Reports, and a summary of them will be found in the Inspector's Report.

The number of occupants was carefully ascertained in every house inspected, but, as in previous years, the number of cases of overcrowding found was small, as shewn by the following list of such cases :—

Cases of Overcrowding, 1914

Man and wife with 2 children, age 10 and 7, females. Man and wife lodgers with 5 children, males 12 and 2, females 10, 7, and 5. 3 bedrooms. Lodgers removed to another house.

Man and wife with 5 children, males 14 and 7, females 12, 9, and 4. Man and wife lodgers. 3 bedrooms. Lodgers left.

Man and wife and daughter age 14. Two men lodgers. 2 bedrooms. Lodgers left.

Man and wife with 6 children, males 15, 12, and 6, females 9, 3, and 1. Man and wife lodgers. 3 bedrooms. Lodgers removed to another house.

Man and Wife with 6 children, males 14, 7, and 5, females 16, 13, and 10. Two married couples, lodgers. 4 bedrooms. All the lodgers left.

As previously reported the custom of taking lodgers is very prevalent in the larger houses, and this may lead to cases of overcrowding which have not been detected. The conditions in such houses, however, cannot be so bad as in overcrowded cottages.

Four new building estates, Glebe Estate, Park Estate, Lawford Road Estate, and Lodge Estate, are either complete or being rapidly built upon.

The extent to which private enterprise continued during the year to meet the demand for small houses is remarkable, no less than 212 houses having come into occupation during 1914, as compared with 176 during 1913.

The demand for housing of the working classes arising from the activity of the great engineering works in Rugby does not by any means only affect the town itself. In the Rural District the pressure on existing accommodation has become acute, not only in New Bilton, which is really part of Rugby, but in villages at considerable distances from the town. The Rural District thus houses the families of large numbers of men employed in Rugby who cycle daily to their work. To meet the demand arising to a great extent through this cause the Rural District Council are taking steps to provide additional housing, and the Urban District Council have also arranged for the purchase of land, part of which is allocated for building purposes. An Inquiry was held with regard to the purchase of this land in November by the Local Government Board, and sanction for the loan has since been received.

Sanitary Administration of the District.

Staff.—This consists of a Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector, both whole-time officials. The control of sewerage, sewage disposal, public water-supply, scavenging, and supervision over new buildings are in the department of the Surveyor. The Sanitary Inspector is the official designated for the purpose of the Housing (Inspection of District) Order, and also administers the Petroleum Acts as well as the Food and Drugs Acts.

Hospital Accommodation.—The new Isolation Hospital, erected at Harborough Magna, in the Rugby Rural District, by the Rugby Joint Hospital Board, provides sixteen beds, and can admit scarlet fever, diphtheria, and typhoid fever.

This Hospital has been much improved with regard to staff accommodation and equipment since it was opened. Since, however, the entire capital expense has been discharged out of current rate and not out of a loan raised for the purpose the cost has been very heavy for the result obtained.

Owing to the very large joint population served by the Hospital the accommodation is insufficient at times to cope with all the patients which should properly be removed, and further provision is highly desirable.

Forty-six cases of scarlet fever and 5 of diphtheria were admitted during the year from the Urban District.

The Small-pox Hospital of sixteen beds, which is situated at Lawford Heath in the Rugby Rural District, serves the same combination of Districts as the hospital just mentioned. and is under the control of the same Board.

On inspection at various times I have found this hospital in a neglected condition, and the equipment in an unsatisfactory state. I would strongly advise that this should be

remedied and a steward appointed on whom the responsibility should rest of having the Hospital always ready and fit for the reception of small-pox patients.

In connection with the subject of isolation for small-pox it appears to me that in the present time of quick and economical motor transport a great saving might be made by a reduction in the number of small-pox hospitals in the County. A very few such institutions, if fully equipped, can serve a very wide area under modern conditions, since this disease practically never appears simultaneously in a number of adjacent centres.

The steam disinfector, owing to the war, has not yet actually been installed in the town, although the necessary building is ready. It will be a great asset to the Urban and Rural Districts, and also to the Isolation Hospital, though it is only right to state that a steam disinfector on the premises is a recognised part of the outfit of an isolation hospital. The plan by which bedding and clothing will be sent from Harborough Magna for disinfection at Rugby will certainly be preferable to the present arrangement of formalin disinfection at the Hospital, but it is a matter of regret that the Board has not installed a steam disinfector at the Hospital.

Prevalence of and Control over Acute Infectious Disease.

One hundred and thirty-eight cases of acute infectious disease, exclusive of tuberculosis, were notified during the year, comparing with 102 in 1913, 57 in 1912, 94 during 1911, and 61 during 1910. Table II. gives the statistical details and areas of occurrence.

Diphtheria.—Twenty-three cases of this disease were notified during the year. These cases were scattered in

incidence and do not call for any special comment. They were mostly quite mild and some were practically "carriers" only.

None of the cases proved fatal during the year.

Anti-toxin is supplied free by the Sanitary Authority for use amongst the poorer patients of the District. This can be obtained by doctors from Messrs. Chamberlain, Chemists, Market Place.

Scarlet Fever.—Ninety-one cases of this disease were notified. These cases cropped up fairly evenly through the year, and the disease was not specially connected with any one centre.

The only death from scarlet fever occurred in an elderly person who was almost certainly infected from a convalescent scarlet fever patient who came to Rugby from another District.

Enteric Fever.—Four cases of this disease occurred during the year, two from the same family in Church Street in September, and one from James Street in October, and one from the School in November.

In none of these cases could the infection be definitely traced, though it was probably in some of them at least contracted from outside the District.

All the cases made a good recovery.

Puerperal Fever.—Four cases were notified during the year, of which two proved fatal. All these cases were attended by registered midwives, and the usual reports were sent by me to the County Supervising Authority.

Erysipelas.—Eleven scattered cases occurred during the year, all being of the usual mild form.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—Five cases were notified of this infantile disease of the eyes, so potent a cause of blindness. The County Health Visitor was at once communicated with, in order that the cases should be followed up and receive proper treatment.

The following Table shows the extent to which the County Scheme has been utilised for free bacteriological examinations by Birmingham University :—

	Positive.	Negative.	Total.
Diphtheria ...	17 ...	33 ...	50
Enteric Fever...	2 ...	8 ...	10
Phthisis ...	19 ...	71 ...	90
			150

Non-notifiable Infectious Disease.—There have been only a few scattered cases of measles and whooping-cough during the year, resulting in one death from measles and two from whooping-cough.

The only school closure necessary during the year was that of St. Matthew's Infants for infectious colds from Jan. 23rd to Feb. 16th.

The school teachers of the town follow the rules laid down by the County Council with regard to exclusion of infected families from school, which are based on the Local Government Board's Memorandum of 1909. Notifications of all infectious diseases occurring in the families of school children are forwarded from the schools to myself.

Prevalence of and Control over Tuberculosis.

During the year 50 new cases of tuberculosis have been notified, 44 being cases of phthisis and 6 of other tuberculous diseases.

Eighteen deaths were certified as due to tuberculosis, comparing with 20 in 1913, 12 in 1912, and 22 during 1911.

By an arrangement with the County Medical Officer of Health, I have supplied him every week with lists of new cases of tuberculosis notified, and the County Health Visitor has visited and given advice where such appeared necessary. Through this arrangement I have from time to time received information as to defective conditions discovered in the patients' homes, and steps have been taken to remedy these.

Disinfectants and sputum bottles are supplied free through the Sanitary Inspector for cases where they are desirable. After deaths from phthisis and after removals of phthisical patients when the circumstances require it, disinfection is carried out by the Inspector.

The Council has two shelters for use at patients' homes under an arrangement made with the County Insurance Committee.

Infant Mortality.

Thirty-one deaths of infants were registered as belonging to the town during the year, comparing with 39 in 1913, 28 in 1912, and 44 in 1911, and giving the infant mortality rate of 61 per thousand births. This rate is well below the average for the previous 5 years.

Table IV. sets forth the various causes of infant deaths, and it will be seen that premature birth and other congenital causes accounted for 18 deaths, whilst only one death was due to infantile diarrhœa. Three deaths were due to convulsions, probably owing to improper feeding. Under the Notification of Births Act 458 births have been notified by doctor, nurse, or relative, out of the 507 which were registered in the District during the year.

Weekly lists of births have been regularly forwarded by me to the County Officials, and a large number of infants have been visited by the County Health Visitor. To assist in this work I would repeat that it is very desirable that the Notification of Births Act should be more commonly observed, and I hope that the cases of non-observance will cease without the necessity of action by the Council against those who fail to notify.

Vital Statistics.

Tables I. and III. are self-explanatory, and need very little comment.

The net number of deaths belonging to the District for the year was 212, giving the very low annual death-rate of 9.0 per thousand. This is only slightly above the record rate of 1910, which was only 8.3.

On correcting this crude death-rate for age and sex distribution of the population of Rugby by means of the factor supplied by the Registrar-General, the standardised death-rate is obtained, namely, 9.6. This can be compared with fair accuracy with the statistics for England and Wales given below Table I., and it will be seen that the rate for Rugby is comparatively an excellent one.

The main features of Table III. have already received comment. It will be seen that cancer caused 23 deaths, heart disease 27, pneumonia 13, bronchitis 10, and Bright's disease 6. The majority of the 35 deaths over 65 years of age under "other defined diseases" were due to old age.

The total number of births belonging to the town was 506, giving the birth-rate of 21.6 per thousand. Although this is a low rate it is higher than the average for the previous 5 years.

It must be remembered in connection with rates that the large population of school boys tends to lower both death and birth-rates.

I append the report of the Surveyor and of the Sanitary Inspector :—

SURVEYOR'S REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 1ST, 1914.

SEWAGE WORKS.—During the past year these works have given excellent results. The various samples of effluent analysed during the year show a high standard of purity before entering the river.

BUILDINGS.—The number of new houses certified for habitation was 212, compared with 176 during the previous year. There were 33 in course of erection at the close of the year.

HIGHWAYS.—The whole of the roads and streets in the District were again tar sprayed. In various parts of the District tar macadam was laid down, which has proved satisfactory.

BOWLING GREEN.—The Bowling Green opened at the commencement of the season in the Caldecott Park proved a great attraction, it constantly being in requisition, especially in an evening and Wednesday and Saturday afternoons ; likewise the green at the Recreation Ground, opened about three seasons ago.

CATTLE MARKET.—At the Cattle Market, alterations and additions have been carried out, comprising 22 sheep, 22 cattle, 11 pig pens and shed, the standings and avenues being laid in cement, the main approach avenue being paved with 4in. by 4in. granite setts, pitch grouted, and laid on a 6in. bed of concrete.

WATER.—The quantity of water pumped during the year was 292,850,000 gallons, as compared with 285,755,000 in the previous year. The construction of two new Filter Beds at the Avon Water Works was commenced in November. These beds will be 96ft. long by 50ft. wide, and it is hoped they will be completed about the beginning of August next.

ESTATES.—The opening out of a large Estate known as Lodge Estate was commenced last June, and it is expected when fully built up will contain about 145 houses ; 22 of these are in course of erection. The streets on the Estate have been cut, formed, and foundations laid, but it is not intended that they shall be completed until the Estate is practically built up. All the sewers, surface water drains, gas and water mains are laid.

DESTRUCTOR.—The quantity of refuse destroyed at these works was about 8,500 loads as compared with 8,000 loads the previous year.

WINFIELD ESTATE.—The Council have purchased 54½ acres of land on the Winfield Estate for the purposes of Allotments, Cemetery, Pleasure Grounds, and the erection of Cottages.

DISINFECTING STATION.—A contract has been entered into for the erection of a Disinfecting Station. The apparatus for disinfecting is the Alliott and Paton High Pressure Machine, fitted with recording guage and formalin spray attachment, and will be obtained from Messrs. Manlove, Alliott and Co., Ltd., of Nottingham. The steam for working the machine will be obtained from the boiler in connection with the Destructor.

JNO. H. SHARP,
Surveyor.

REPORT OF SANITARY INSPECTOR.

TO THE RUGBY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit my Twenty-Ninth Annual Report of the Sanitary work carried out, and the Nuisances removed for the year ending December 31st, 1914.

The Nuisances abated and various Sanitary improvements made amounted to 627, and are classified as follows :— 49 defective pavements to yards ; 83 defective joints to W.C. traps, etc. ; 26 water to be laid on to W.C.'s ; 157 dirty houses repaired and cleansed ; 115 rooms disinfected ; 61 drains unblocked ; 18 bakehouses whitewashed ; 10 accumulations of manure and rubbish ; 23 workshops whitewashed ; 11 defective cisterns ; 3 defective drains relaid ; 21 defective spoutings ; 10 defective roofs to houses repaired ; 5 cases of overcrowding ; 4 houses provided with damp courses ; 7 defective sink pipes ; 4 lots of bedding destroyed ; 20 slaughter-houses whitewashed.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES (NOTIFICATION) ACT.

138 cases of infectious disease have been notified during the year, viz. :—91 scarlet fever, 23 diphtheria, 11 erysipelas, 4 puerperal fever, 4 enteric fever, and 5 ophthalmia. 51 cases were removed to the infectious hospital. Disinfectants were gratuitously supplied, and the houses of the whole of the patients were thoroughly disinfected and any insanitary conditions inquired into, and all necessary precautions at once taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

There are 16 Slaughter-houses in the town. These and the butcher shops have been frequently and carefully inspected throughout the year, and generally found to be well kept.

UNSOUND FOOD.

The carcases of one beast and one pig were voluntarily surrendered and destroyed.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, AMD MILKSHOPS ORDERS.

The dairies, cowsheds, and milkshops have been frequently inspected and found fairly well kept. It has been necessary for me at times to call attention to limewashing being required.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

I have submitted to Drs. Bostock Hill and Rigby for analysis 13 samples of milk. They reported two samples as being deficient in 15 and 16 per cent. of fat respectively. The vendors were summoned and both cases were dismissed with costs. The other samples were genuine.

PETROLEUM ACT.

There are 17 persons licensed to sell or store petrol and carbide of calcium. The various premises have been inspected, and I have found no infringements of the regulations or cause for complaint.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT.

The factories, workshops, and bakehouses on the register now number 297, including 35 factories, 26 bakehouses, 20 laundries, 51 dressmakers and milliners, 52 tailors, 25 builders, 27 cabinet makers and carpenters, 42 shoemakers, 18 motor and cycle repairers, etc. Visits have been made to them at frequent intervals, and very little cause for complaints has been observed. Lists of outworkers have been received from 18 owners of factories and workshops in the town. Lists of outworkers have been sent to Rugby, Daventry, and Oxendon Rural District Councils. One list was received from the Coventry Town Council and all necessary inquiries made.

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING ACT.

During the year 703 houses have been inspected under the above Act. Notices have been served on the owners of 228 houses to remedy defects found, and with the exception of 54 which were in hand at the end of the year, they have all been remedied, as well as those outstanding at the end of the previous year.

The chief defects found were defective roofs, dirty walls and ceilings, defective pavements to yards, repairs to W.C.'s, and defective spoutings.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

The following are the returns for the Common Lodging-houses of lodgers sleeping in the town during the past twelve months :—Males, 7,127 ; females, 2,234 ; males between 8 and 21, 913 ; females between 8 and 21, 512 ; males under 8, 653 ; females under 8, 777. Total, 12,216.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

W. H. W. PARSONS,

Sanitary Inspector.

URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT OF RUGBY.

Summary of Sanitary Work done in the Inspector of Nuisances Department during the Year 1914.

	Inspections and Observations made.	Notices served. Statutory.	Notices served. Informal.	Nuisances Abated after Notice.
Dwelling Houses and Schools—				
Foul Conditions ...	314	—	157	131
Structural Defects ...	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	15	—	5	5
Unfit for Habitation ...	—	—	—	—
Lodging Houses	52	—	4	4
Dairies and Milkshops ...	156	—	5	5
Cow Sheds	24	—	3	3
Bakehouses	208	—	18	18
Slaughter-houses	208	—	20	20
Canal Boats	—	—	—	—
Ashpits and Privies	—	—	—	—
Deposits of Refuse and Manure	114	—	10	10
Water Closets	314	—	37	33
House Drainage—				
Defective Traps ...	314	—	83	72
No Disconnection ...	—	—	—	—
Other Faults	314	—	95	82
Water Supply...	—	—	—	—
Pigsties	33	—	3	3
Animals improperly kept ...	—	—	—	—
Offensive Trades	—	—	—	—
Smoke Nuisances	30	—	3	3
Other Nuisances	208	—	35	35
Workshops	314	—	28	28
Houses inspected under the Housing, Town Planning Act ...	703	—	—	—
Totals ...	3323	—	506	452

	No.
Seizures of Unwholesome Food (Voluntary surrender)	2
Samples of Food taken for Analysis	13
Ditto of Food found Adulterated	2
Ditto of Water taken for Analysis	—
Ditto of Water condemned as unfit for use	—

Note.—Where an inspection or notice embraces more than one defect, it may be enumerated separately as regards each such defect.

Precautions Against Infectious Disease.

Lots of Infected Bedding Stoved or Destroyed	4
Houses Disinfected after Infectious Disease	115
Schools ditto ditto ditto	—
Prosecutions for not Notifying Existence of Infectious Disease...	—
Convictions ditto ditto ditto ditto ...	—
Prosecutions for Exposure of Infected Persons or Things ...	—
Convictions ditto ditto ditto ditto ...	—

W. H. W. PARSONS, Inspector of Nuisances.

RUGBY URBAN DISTRICT.

Annual Report for 1914 on Factories, Workshops, Laundries, Workplaces, and Homework.

1.—INSPECTION.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries) ..	70	4	.....
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	.....	.....	.....
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report)	456	24	.....
Total	526	28	.....

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.		Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
		Found.	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—					
Want of cleanliness		23	23	.....	.....
Want of ventilation		.....	.....	.....	.....
Overcrowding		2	2	.....	.....
Want of drainage of floors		.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Nuisances		.....	.....	.....	.....
Sanitary accommodation	insufficient	1	1	.....	.....
	unsuitable or defective	2	2	.....	.....
	not separate for sexes	.....	.....	.....	.....
Notice to Limewash Bakehouses		.....	.....	.....	.....
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act:—					
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101)		.....	.....	.....	.....
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100)		.....	.....	.....	.....
Other offences (excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report)		.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		28	28	.....	.....

3.—HOME WORK.

Nature of Work	Outworkers' Lists, Section 107.									Outwork in Unwholesome Premises, Section 108			Outwork in Infected Premises, Sections 109, 110		
	Lists received from Employers.						Notices served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending lists.	Prosecutions							
	Sending twice in the year			Sending once in the year											
	Lists	Outworkers.		Lists	Outworkers.			Failing to keep or permit inspection of Lists	Failing to send Lists	Instances	Notices Served	Prosecutions	Instances	Orders made (Section 110)	Prosecutions (Secs. 109, 110)
		Contractors	Workmen.		Contractors	Workmen.									
Wearing Apparel— (1) Making, &c.	35		146												
(2) Cleaning and washing															
Household Linen															
Lace, Lace Curtains and Nets															
Curtains & Furniture Hangings															
Furniture and Upholstery															
Electro-plate															
File making															
Brass and Brass Articles															
Fur pulling															
Cables and Chains															
Anchors and Grapnels															
Cart Gear															
Locks, Latches and Keys															
Umbrellas, &c.															
Artificial Flowers															
Nets, other than wire nets															
Tents															
Sacks															
Racquet and tennis balls															
Paper, etc.; Boxes, Paper Bags															
Brush making															
Pea picking															
Feather sorting															
Carding, &c., of Buttons, &c.															
Stuffed Toys															
Basket making															
Chocolates and sweetmeats															
Cosaques, Christmas Crackers, Christmas Stockings, &c.															
Textile Weaving															
Total	35		146												

RUGBY URBAN DISTRICT.—FACTORIES, &c.—(*continued*).

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.		Number.
Important classes of workshops, such as workshop bakehouses, may be enumerated here.	Factories	.....
	Workshops	272
	Bakehouses	26
Total number of Workshops on the Register		298

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.		Number.
Matters Notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories:—		
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133) ...		.....
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5)	Notified by H.M. Inspector... ...	3
	Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector	.....
Other		.....
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101): In use at end of the year		.....

TABLE I.

RUGBY URBAN DISTRICT.

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1914 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	Births.			Total Deaths Registered in the District.		Transferable Deaths.		Nett Deaths belonging to the District.			
		Uncorrected Number.	Nett.						Under 1 Year of age.		At all Ages.	
			Number.	Rate.*	Number.	Rate.*	Of Non-Residents registered in the District.	Of Residents not registered in the District.	Number.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	Number.	Rate.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1909	20,900	406	.....	19·4	249	11·9	35	6	23	57	220	10·5
1910	21,390	430	.....	20·1	202	9·4	31	6	26	60	177	8·3
1911	21,890	430	425	19·4	250	11·4	32	9	44	104	227	10·4
1912	22,380	389	388	17·3	245	10·9	37	16	28	72	224	10·0
1913	22,620	468	465	20·6	254	11·2	37	22	39	84	239	10·6
1914	23,460	507	506	21·6	233	9·9	33	12	31	61	212	9·0

*Rates in Columns 5, 7, and 13, calculated per 1,000 of estimated Population.

VITAL STATISTICS IN ENGLAND AND WALES, 1914.

We are indebted to the Registrar-General for the following statement showing the birth-rates and death-rates and the rate of infantile mortality in England and Wales, and in certain parts of the country during the year 1914.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Birth-rate, Death-rate, and Infantile Mortality during the Year 1914 (*Provisional Figures*).

Annual Rate per 1,000 Living.

	Births.	Deaths. Crude.	Deaths. Standardized*.	Deaths under one year to 1,000 Births
England and Wales	23.6	13.9	13.6	105
97 Great Towns, including London	24.9	14.6	14.9	113
145 Smaller Towns	23.6	12.8	12.9	104
England and Wales, less the 242 towns	21.9	13.3	12.2	93
London	24.6	14.4	14.4	103

*The standardized death-rates are the rates which would have been recorded had the sex and age constitution of the populations of the several areas been identical with England and Wales as enumerated in 1901. A description of the method of standardizing these death-rates is to be found in the Registrar-General's Annual Report for 1911, p. 29.

Table II.—RUGBY URBAN DISTRICT.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1914.

Notifiable Disease.	Number of Cases notified.								Total Cases notified in each Locality.					Total Cases removed to Hospital.
	At all Ages.	At Ages.—Years.							North East (Oxford Street) Ward.	South East (Market Place) Ward.	Central (Albert Street) Ward.	North West (North Street) Ward.	South West (Warwick St.) Ward.	
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 and upwards.						
Small-pox														
Cholera														
Plague														
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	23		9	11	2	1			9	6	4	1	3	5
Erysipelas	11					4	7		1		5	3	2	
Scarlet Fever	91	2	15	59	11	3	1		22	20	11	11	27	46
Typhus Fever														
Enteric Fever	4			3		1				3	1			
Relapsing Fever														
Continued Fever														
Puerperal Fever	4					4			2	1		1		
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis														
Poliomyelitis														
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	5	5							1		2		2	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	44			1	13	21	9		12	5	11	9	7	
Other forms of Tuberculosis	6			2	2	2			4	1	1			
Totals	188	7	24	76	28	36	17		51	36	35	25	41	51

Isolation Hospitals: Harborough Magna Joint Isolation Hospital;
Lawford Heath Joint Small-pox Hospital.

Table III.

RUGBY URBAN DISTRICT.

Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1914.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Nett Deaths at the subjoined Ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District.									Total Deaths in Institutions in the District.
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	
All causes { Certified	209	30	2	1	7	5	31	58	75	.....
All causes { Uncertified	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Enteric Fever	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
Smallpox	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Measles	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scarlet Fever	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Whooping Cough	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Diphtheria and Croup	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Influenza	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	1
Erysipelas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	7	3	1	.....
Tuberculous Meningitis	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Tuberculous Diseases	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	3
Cancer, Malignant Disease	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	11	9	5
Rheumatic Fever	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Meningitis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Organic Heart Disease	27	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	10	13	8
Bronchitis	10	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	5	2
Pneumonia (all forms)	13	2	.....	.....	.....	1	2	5	3	4
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	2
Diarrhœa and Enteritis	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cirrhosis of Liver	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Alcoholism	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	1
Puerperal Fever	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1
Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	1
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth	18	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Violent Deaths excluding Suicide	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	5
Suicides	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Defined Diseases	67	5	1	.....	2	.....	7	17	35	20
Diseases, ill-defined or unknown	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....
All Causes	212	31	2	1	7	5	32	59	75	53

Table IV.

RUGBY URBAN DISTRICT.

Infantile Mortality during the Year 1914. Nett Deaths from stated Causes at various Ages under One Year of Age.

Cause of Death.	Under 1 Week	1–2 Weeks	2–3 Weeks	3–4 Weeks	Total under 1 Month	1–3 Months	3–6 Months	6–9 Months	9–12 Months	Total Deaths under 1 Year
All causes — Certified	14	5	1	2	22	....	4	1	3	30
All causes — Uncertified	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Small-pox	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chicken-pox	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Measles	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Scarlet Fever	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Whooping Cough	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Diphtheria and Croup	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Erysipelas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tuberculous Meningitis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Abdominal Tuberculosis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Tuberculous Diseases	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Convulsions	.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	3
Laryngitis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bronchitis	.....	.....	1	.....	1	....	1	.....	.....	2
Pneumonia (all forms)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Diarrhœa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Enteritis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gastritis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Syphilis	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Rickets	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suffocation, overlying	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Injury at Birth	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Atelectasis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Congenital Malformations	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Premature Birth	11	2	.....	.....	13	.....	1	.....	.....	14
Atrophy, Debility & Marasmus	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	3
Other Causes	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
All causes	14	5	1	2	22	.....	5	1	3	31

Nett Births in the Year:—Legitimate, 491; Illegitimate, 15.
Nett Deaths in the Year of:—Legitimate Infants, 26; Illegitimate Infants, 5.

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